

do more. She was "bitten by the activism bug," said daughter Sophie Maxwell.

Enola decided that she could help people from a pulpit, and enrolled at the San Francisco Theological Seminary in San Anselmo. She made history by being the first woman—and first black person—to be named as lay minister at the Potrero Hill Olivet Presbyterian Church on Missouri Street where she served from 1968 to 1971.

She wanted a church where people could feel comfortable and free. She foresaw a gathering where people and new ministers could talk about activism; she helped coin the name Street Ministers.

Her tenure at the Olivet provided the opportunity to put into action her dream of the Street Ministries, and she established a coffeehouse in the church's basement where ongoing dialogues about activism, and music flourished. In 1972, she was hired to be the Executive Director of the Potrero Hill Neighborhood House affectionately known as the Nabe—the first black person hired for any position at the Nabe. The Neighborhood House was established in the early 1920s by the Presbyterian Church.

Her instincts and down-to-earth good sense led her to initiate programs to help the community's youth, as well as to embellish services that the Nabe had offered Potrero Hill residents for more than 50 years. The Potrero Hill Neighborhood House was designated as Historical Landmark No. 86 in 1977 during Enola's tenure.

Enola was a compassionate leader in the civil rights movement, on women's rights issues, and as a peace activist. The walls of her office at the Neighborhood House are covered with plaques and awards honoring her services not only to the Potrero Hill neighborhood, but also to San Francisco residents city-wide and to the many organizations in which she played active roles.

Enola was feisty and fiery and caring. At times she was the only black woman in organizations that were primarily white. That didn't matter. What she offered any group with whom she worked was honesty in making sure that justice was the manifest result of their group efforts. She once remarked that "fear and hate are the most dangerous things because they take away your freedom."

Besides serving on many civic commissions, Enola was also on the founding committee and longtime member of the annual Martin Luther King, Jr. holiday celebration, and several committees organized through the Mayor's office. She received a Congressional Award from Congressman Phillip Burton, and I appointed her to the Senior Internship Program in Washington, D.C.

In 2001, the Potrero Hill Middle School was renamed the Enola D. Maxwell Middle School for the Arts. Enola had always spent time working with the schoolteachers and administrators. She was deeply honored by the name change and referred to the school as "my school."

It is an honor to stand before the House today to celebrate the life of this remarkable woman. The legacy of her service to and compassion for the San Francisco community will endure for generations.

RAYMOND ANTHONY AGRICOLA

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Raymond Anthony Agricola who celebrated his 80th birthday on July 12th. Mr. Agricola was stationed in Guam during World War II as a U.S. Naval Aviator.

After Mr. Agricola left the Navy, he returned to Guam to work for Pan American World Airways. While working for Pan Am, Mr. Agricola continued to establish memorable relationships with our local people. Guam continues to hold special memories for Mr. Agricola. Even after he returned to the mainland, he continued to remain close to the friends he had made on Guam and became a member of the Guam Society of America.

On behalf of the people of Guam, I want to say, Si Yu'os Ma'ase to Raymond Agricola for his service to our island and wish him a very special Happy 80th Birthday.

LACK OF ADHERENCE TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES UNDERMINES FREE MARKET ECONOMICS IN RUSSIA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 25, 2003

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention of the House of Representatives an article in the Washington Post on July 10, 2003 entitled, "The Big Shakedown on Russian Business." This article by Masha Lipman, editor of the Moscow Carnegie Center's Pro et Contra Journal, exposes a pattern of arrests and investigations of prominent business executives in Russia. Calling this behavior by Russian security agencies "shakedown justice", Masha Lipman makes a strong case that "this mock justice compromises the credibility of the Russian President when he pledges that Russia is a lawful state."

One of the key factors in the development of a nascent democracy, like Russia, is the rule of law, as it underpins all aspects of the society. If Russia, or any other country for that matter, is to attract investment or create an environment conducive to business growth, it must be clear that investments and entrepreneurial activity will be protected under a system governed fairly and equitably according to the law.

The arrests and investigations described by Masha Lipman send precisely the wrong signals about Russian free-market economics, democracy, and the rule of law. Perceptions about a hostile business climate in Russia could have a chilling effect on foreign investment in Russia at a time when the country's economy is rapidly improving. I urge my colleagues to read this important article and join with me in urging the Russian government to take affirmative actions to support and uphold, and not to undermine, free market principles and democracy in Russia.

I submit the article by Masha Lipman into the RECORD at this point.

[From the Washington Post, July 10, 2003]

THE BIG SHAKEDOWN ON RUSSIAN BUSINESS

(By Masha Lipman)

MOSCOW.—Mikhail Khodorkovsky is an oil magnate and, by most accounts, Russia's wealthiest man. He is also having some difficulty with law enforcement. Late last week he was summoned to the chief prosecutor's office for interrogation regarding the activities of some of his associates. Of course, this kind of thing isn't unique to Russian business executives; Westerners have seen many important people led away in handcuffs over the years. But in the case of Khodorkovsky's associates and other prominent business executives here, it's not so much a matter of the rule of law as it is of what might be called shakedown justice. This mock justice compromises the credibility of the Russian president when he pledges that Russia is a lawful state. It is also detrimental to Russia's economic development. It threatens to stultify the country's efforts to attract badly needed foreign investment.

Several cases have been opened recently against people associated with Khodorkovsky's big and successful oil company, Yukos. The allegations include embezzlement, fraud and murder. Two people are in jail, one of them being Platon Lebedev, a billionaire and a co-holder of Yukos's controlling stake. Yesterday the prosecutor's office was also reported to be examining an alleged case of tax evasion by Yukos. (Also yesterday, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow formally asked the Russian government to explain its investigation of Khodorkovsky, according to a senior U.S. diplomat.) Theories abound as to what may be behind the shakedown, or *nyayzd*, as this action is being commonly referred to in the media and among professional analysts. Nobody among them believes that the case against Lebedev, or any of the other cases related to Yukos, is a purely legal matter. In attacking Khodorkovsky and his company, the prosecutor's office and the state security agency, the FSB, appear to be acting on orders from somebody with huge political clout.

Khodorkovsky believes that Yukos was picked as a target because it's a world-class company and, especially after its recent proposed merger with another Russian oil giant, a tasty morsel attractive to a number of people in this country. Ultimately, Khodorkovsky claims, this is a struggle for power "between different wings in the inner circle of Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin." He offers no details to back up this allegation, but there is no doubt that whoever is attacking him would have to be very highly placed.

Early in his tenure as Russia's president, Putin announced as his guiding principle the "dictatorship of the law." But at the same time, the prosecutor's office and the FSB were used by the Kremlin to attack Putin's nemesis, media tycoon Vladimir Gusinsky (for whose company, I should note here, I worked for a time). The campaign against Gusinsky and his associates lasted more than a year and included various intimidating actions: raids by masked security agents, searches, arrests and investigations. The cases mostly fell apart, but the tactics worked: Gusinsky was forced to leave Russia, and his media business was ruined. Similar methods were used against another business tycoon, Boris Berezovsky, who currently lives abroad. As a result, people who felt they weren't getting their fair share of the goodies saw the benefits of "hiring" law enforcers to improve their position against a competitor, or just to extort money.

Igor Yurgens, vice president of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs, a group of business tycoons, said in a recent interview that his organization gets "dozens